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BOOK DEPARTMENT.

NOTES

Bailey, L. H. *Manual of Gardening.* Pp. xvi, 539. Price, \$2.00. New York: Macmillan Company, 1910.

Professor Bailey, in charming style, here tells of the joy of making things grow. The formal garden may suffice for a residence, but not for a home. The home, though its grounds are small, may yet, with proper treatment, be a real landscape picture. Rare and choice plants, however, are no guarantee of pleasing grounds. The relation of plants and shrubs to each other and to buildings is of more import than the beauty and perfection of individual specimens themselves.

The book presents an enormous amount of detailed information regarding execution of landscape features. This includes elaborate and valuable lists of plants and shrubs adapted for various ornamental purposes; suggestions for their placing and instructions on particular sorts. The book is copiously illustrated and will be especially satisfying to those who love nature.

Banfield, E. J. *Confessions of a Beachcomber.* Pp. xii, 336. Price, \$4.00. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1909.

Mr. Banfield varies the usual interpretation of the tropics which makes them undesirable. He assures us that while it "may be perhaps beyond proof, it might be safely assured that a larger proportion of men of the yeomen class represented by those who have succeeded in tropical agriculture in North Queensland are independent to-day than of the men in Victoria and New South Wales who devoted their energies to sheep farming, wheat growing and dairying." Mr. Banfield advances these statements in proof of the great productivity and ease of supporting life in tropic Queensland in the latitude of Guatemala, where the luscious banana is merely one of the many good things that man can produce in far greater quantities than he can consume. Mr. Banfield has not confronted the difficulty of family life in the tropics and is not called upon to explain why his garden of Eden, with all its richness has less than one person per square mile, while the arid and unproductive parts of temperate Australia have become an empire. Nevertheless it is good to read his appreciation and interpretation of the relatively wild tropic. Indeed, its unsettled characteristic gives him splendid opportunity to describe the aboriginal black with whom he established such friendly relations, and his scientific training and his powers of observation make his account of savage life, of plants, animals and fishes very interesting. His style is good; his appreciation of nature keen and catholic.

Bateson, W. *The Methods and Scope of Genetics.* Pp. 49. Price, 50 cents. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Professor Bateson has presented in a short space a remarkable analysis of

the applications which have recently been made of the Mendelian Laws of Heredity, and of their scientific value to the discussions of eugenics. The book affords a general insight into the aims and accomplishments of the scientists who are investigating the laws governing the transmission of qualities from parent to offspring.

Blakeslee, G. H. (Editor.) *China and the Far East*. Pp. xxii, 455. Price, \$2.00. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co., 1910.

Discussions of the more important phases of the "Far Eastern Question" by men who have made a special study of the field are presented here. The papers vary greatly in value. Most of them add little not available in the current volumes on the subject. About three-fourths of the pages discuss China from the American, Japanese and missionary viewpoints. There is no discussion of China's problems as China sees them. Japanese-American relations, Korea and Hawaii are briefly treated. A pro-Japanese tinge appears in many of the papers. Two by Japanese authors present views of Chinese-Japanese relations which are naïve to say the least. It is still insisted, for example, that the result of the Russo-Japanese war was clearly to "save Manchuria to China." The titles of some of the papers do not indicate their content. A thirty-page discussion on "The Chinese student in America" gives hardly two pages to that subject. The treatment of "The New Learning in China" is chiefly devoted to missionary schools.

There are several excellent chapters which present material new or not easily available. This is especially true of the discussions on the Foreign Trade of China, Monetary Conditions, America's Trade Relations, The Opium Problem, Christian Missions and the Japanese in Korea. These topics are well presented and will make the book valuable both for the general public and as collateral reading for college classes.

Carson, W. E. *Mexico*. Pp. xi, 439. Price, \$2.75. New York: Macmillan Company, 1909.

This book is an American journalist's account of his trip through Mexico from Vera Cruz to the capital, to the Isthmus Tehuantepec and to most of the cities of the Plateau, thence northward by rail to the United States. The work has a good, easy style, and the nature of its writing makes it easier for us to understand the wide range of topics treated, which ranges from ports to paintings, from the pre-historic to the prospective, and from governments to courtships. The chapters also, despite definite subjects, often contain a wide range of subject matter. The book contains a lot of interesting but scrappy information and has a number of pictures, although many photographs of streets are without significance.

Casson, H. N. *Cyrus Hall McCormick, His Life and Work*. Pp. xi, 264. Price, \$1.60. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co., 1909.

This wide-spaced, clearly-printed little book is a eulogistic biography of the indomitable inventor, who is described as a thoroughly typical American of the best sort, as shown by his work, his piety, his philanthropy and his

devotion to public service. Indeed, his biographer can see in him no fault. The introductory chapter on "the world's need of a reaper," descriptive of the national and world poverty which machinery has abolished for some of us, is related in a striking as well as thought-provoking manner. The later chapters on the "Reaper and the Nation," and the "Reaper and the World," are also interesting and suggestive. The book is well written.

Chance, William. *Poor Law Reform.* Pp. 95. Price, 1s. 6d. London: P. S. King & Son, 1910.

This little volume is a discussion of the administration of the English Poor Law by one who believes that the recent commission found certain defects which must be remedied, but he by no means accepts the decisions of either the minority or majority. The author has had wide observation of the present system and his opinion is correspondingly valuable. It should be noted that the author is the chairman of a National Committee for Poor Law Reform appointed in 1908 by the British Constitutional Association.

Colby, F. M. (Ed.). *The New International Year Book.* Pp. 792. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., 1910.

This number of the annual volume to go with the useful International Encyclopedia seems to maintain the excellence of the series and bring into ready form the history of the world down to the end of last year. For example, the Ballinger-Pinchot controversy is carried down to the Congressional action of December 28, while Korea, Marquis Ito, Agricultural Education, Gas Engines, the Los Angeles Aqueduct, the Dover Breakwater, Aerial Navigation and Hudson-Fulton Centennial and many other topics are brought down to date in a very satisfactory form. There are a number of good illustrations throughout the book and ten maps, most of them colored, showing such regions as Alaska, Turkey in Asia, the railways of Manchuria, etc. Altogether it is a very useful book and merits a wide circulation.

Coleman, Nannie McC. *The Constitution and Its Framers.* Pp. x, 642. Price, \$3.00. Chicago: The Progress Company, 1910.

Readers especially in secondary schools will find the material in this book readable and characterized by "human interest." It is not a critical work; the author in fact states that it is "the product of home evenings." "The principal purpose is to collate in a single volume suitable for ready reference and frequent study the epoch-making state papers of this country, their history and development and especially the chief events in the careers of the men who framed them."

As an introduction to the discussion of the constitutional period a review of colonial and revolutionary experience is given. One hundred and fifty pages summarize the lives of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; two hundred and thirty pages do the same for those who framed the constitution. Seventy-five pages give a commentary on the text of the constitution. The language is often flowery and there are numerous mistakes in detail, but the material covering the lives of those who made the nation is nowhere else so easily available.

Commons, J. R. and Others. *Documentary History of American Industrial Society.* Vols. I-IV. Pp. 1453. Price, \$5.00 each. Cleveland: A. H. Clark Company, 1910.

Cory, G. E. *The Rise of South Africa.* Vol. I. Pp. xxi, 420. Price, \$5.00. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1910.

Cromer, Earl Of. *Ancient and Modern Imperialism.* Pp. 143. Price, 90 cents. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1910.

In this essay Lord Cromer, long Viceroy of Egypt, makes a comparison of Roman imperialism with that of France, Russia and especially England. He finds that many of the leading characteristics of ancient imperialism appear also in modern times. Great corruption, failure to assimilate the subject races, and until recently at least, the desire to exploit the people directly, are found in modern as well as in ancient times. On the other hand, modern imperialism is confronted by problems far greater than ever confronted Rome. The pantheistic religion of the Romans served as a means by which the people could be bound to the empire. But Christianity is exclusive. The Romans intermarried freely or at least more freely than occurs in modern times with the people they conquered. Race prejudice reduces intermarriage in modern times to a minimum. Rome had an advantage also in that her language easily displaced the tribal tongues. The modern imperialist finds it most difficult to displace the native literature and speech. Rome was alone in the field. Competing powers now make the task of the imperialist difficult. All the conditions of the modern industrial life have become so complex that the modern imperialist stands at a distinct disadvantage.

Of all modern powers England is in one respect the least fitted for an imperialistic program. The desire to grant self-government constantly conflicts with the struggle for good government. Lord Cromer believes that this problem is one in which England has made but little progress. It becomes most acute in India, which is really the center of England's imperialistic policy, but which, because of divergent races, languages and religions, cannot be made a unit, and so far at least has not, in the opinion of the author, developed the ability to govern itself.

Cullen, A. *Adventures in Socialism.* Pp. xv, 330. Price, \$2.00. New York: Macmillan Company, 1910.

Apparently authors will never tire of telling the interesting and instructive story of Robert Owen and New Lanark. The latest addition to the literature in this field is a volume by Alexander Cullen entitled "Adventures in Socialism." The first half of the book contains a very complete discussion of the New Lanark experiment, in concluding which the author states: "To that experiment we can trace the inception of Modern Socialism. We can point to New Lanark as the birthplace of co-operation and as the nursery of the infant school, and to Owen as the pioneer of free education and free libraries." The latter half of the volume presents the first thorough history which we have of the ill fated and unsuccessful co-operative community at Orbiston, Scotland. The work of the author has been excellently done, and

were it not for his tendency to dogmatize whenever the opportunity is presented no criticism could be made.

Davenport, E. *Principles of Breeding.* Pp. xiii, 727. Price, \$2.50. Boston: Ginn & Co.

In presenting this book the author introduces into common usage the term "Thrematology," which includes the methods of improving, as well as the principles of breeding farm animals. This word well expresses the scope of the volume. Mr. Davenport's method of treatment is somewhat novel in that variation, rather than heredity, is made the chief basis of the discussion. The various categories of variation, their causes and relative stability, are comprehensively discussed, with abundant example, illustration and citation from original experimental work.

The author purposely opens an "interminable question" when he considers transmission of acquired characters; but this is needful, for "no other question in all evolution is of such immediate and far-reaching consequence in thrematology." His personal statements in this matter are well guarded. They seem to lean slightly toward the views of Lamark.

Dole, C. F. *The Ethics of Progress.* Pp. vii, 398. Price, \$1.50. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co., 1909.

While the work is ethical in its expression, it is fundamentally social in its concept, and the able discussions which fill its pages form an excellent basis for social activity. The keynote of the social doctrine is contained in the section of the book dealing with good will. Happiness is analyzed and the thought emphasized that the highest form of happiness is derived through social service. True happiness in life is derived, not from a satisfaction of selfish, individual wants, but from an attempt to supply social wants. The author thus presents a splendid ethical creed for those who desire to engage in social work.

Draper, A. S. *American Education.* Pp. viii, 383. Price, \$2.00. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1909.

The author has attempted in this work the worthy object of analyzing the present public school situation, both from an historical and a modern standpoint. The four sections of the book treat of the organization and administration of education; of elementary and secondary schools; the college and university, and special aspects and problems of education.

The chapter dealing with Illiteracy and Compulsory Attendance is excellent, as is the chapter on The Crucial Test of the Public School. The latter chapter analyzes the elementary schools and indicates their chief defects. Judge Draper is unsparing in his criticism of the whole American educational system. Unfortunately, however, while the subject matter of the book will not *per se* appeal to the general public, and will not, therefore, be generally read, it is at the same time not scientific enough to appeal to the advanced student of educational problems. The purpose of the book is a worthy one, its outline is excellent, but the execution is defective. Had time

been devoted to the preparation of the work, its value would have been increased tenfold.¹

Gray, J. C. *The Nature and Sources of the Law.* Pp. xii, 332. Price, \$1.50. New York: Columbia University Press, 1909.

Gregory, H. E., Keller, A. G., and Bishop, A. L. *Physical and Commercial Geography.* Pp. viii, 469. Price, \$3.00. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1910.

Grenfell, W. T., and Others. *Labrador, the Country and the People.* Pp. vii, 497. Price, \$1.25. New York: Macmillan Company, 1909.

Labrador, a region larger than the original thirteen states, has peculiar combinations which have prevented it from advancing easily in the world's civilization, and it has been strangely neglected by the uplift forces of the western world which have sent so many missionaries to other and more sunny and attractive lands. It has remained for Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell to become the Moses to lead this land and people of winter darkness out into the arena of world observation where they can receive our attention, interest and, let us hope, our support. Dr. Grenfell is a real viking, and the book portrays his love of the north and his delight in following the dog-team, but he is also evangelist, judge, physician and teacher to his people, and in this book, in which he attempts to tell the world about them, he also shows himself to be no mean economist in his keen appreciation of the factors of relationship between the people, their resources and their environment.

The heart of the book is the part by Dr. Grenfell describing the coast people, the missions, the dogs, the fisheries and the reindeer, which he looks forward to as a source of great possible increase to the prosperity of the country which has thus far depended upon dogs and the cattle of the sea. The first part of the book consists of chapters upon geography and geology written by suitable experts. The last part deals similarly with birds and flora; the insects and the marine animals receiving attention in appendices. It is altogether an excellent book, telling us what we need to know about Labrador, a region which, according to the words of Dr. Grenfell, has a future:

"To us here, away out of the world's hum and bustle, it seems only a question of time. Some day a railway will come to export our stores of mineral wealth, to tap our sources of more than Niagaran power, to bring visitors to scenery of Norwegian quality, yet made peculiarly attractive by the entrancing color plays of Arctic auroras over the fantastic architecture of mountains the like of which can seldom be matched on the earth. Surely it will come to pass that one day another Atlantic City will rise amidst these unexplored but invigorating wilds to lure men and women tired of heat and exhausted by the nerve stress of overcrowded centers."

Hall, G. S. *Youth, Its Education, Regimen, and Hygiene.* Pp. x, 379. Price, \$1.50. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1909.

Owing to the great length and prohibitive cost of his "Adolescence," Presi-

¹Contributed by Scott Nearing.

dent Hall has written in a condensed form the principal ideas presented in that work. The present volume deals with the various stages in the development of youth, the pre-adolescent stage, the various kinds of applied education, the body, the mind, play, sport and games, faults and crimes, the development of social and intellectual ideas, and nature of moral and religious training. The author makes no change in his attitude toward the problem of adolescence, but the present volume suffers in that it is too condensed, many of the interesting illustrations and much of the statistical material which made "Adolescence" so attractive and valuable having been omitted. While the volume adds little or nothing to the scientific treatment of adolescence, and while it is if anything less valuable to the general student than was "Adolescence," its convenient size and reasonable cost bring within the reach of all material of incalculable value.

Hall, W. E. *A Treatise on International Law*. Sixth ed. Pp. xxiv, 768. Price, 21s. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1909.

Students of international law owe a real obligation to Mr. Atlay for his evident determination to keep Hall's "Principles of International Law" in touch with every important change in international relations. The fifth edition of this work appeared in 1904, and we now have a sixth edition, in which due attention is given to the results accomplished at The Hague Conference of 1907, and the London Conference on the Laws of Maritime Warfare, held in 1908.

In spite of the many recent English treatises on international law, Hall's book still remains the most satisfactory. The admirable system which he pursued in the presentation of the subject, together with his remarkable power of succinct statement, gives to the work an unique position amongst the commentaries on this subject.

Hayes, C. H. *Sources Relating to the Germanic Invasions*. Pp. 229. Price, \$1.50. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1909.

This monograph consists of a description and valuation, with copious extracts in English, of the sources relating to the Germanic invasions from the earliest times to the latter half of the eighth century. The general tone of the treatment is iconoclastic. The German invasions and Germanic origins have been the theme of numberless books. Nevertheless, the author believes that there is still room for a treatment which will hold faithfully to the sources and thus rid us of much fanciful lore and the fetichism which clings to such dates as 378 and 476. To prepare the way for such a work, this little book describes the primary sources which are available and to some extent shows how they should be used.

Hilgard, E. W., and Osterhout, W. J. V. *Agriculture for Schools of the Pacific Slope*. Pp. xix, 428. Price, \$1.20. New York, Macmillan Company, 1910.

The number of agricultural texts already offered is large. Most of the books are of progressively increasing worth. This book is no exception. It treats of all phases of agriculture, each topic amplified by telling but simple experi-

ments. The book is planned for the Pacific slope and especial emphasis is therefore laid on fruit culture and control of insect pests, but excepting this feature, the book is equally applicable to any district where general agriculture is practiced.

The authors deserve particular credit for the chapter on "Bacteria." Their introduction of actual experimental bacteriology into secondary schools is to be commended.

Holt, Hamilton. *Commercialism and Journalism.* Pp. 105. Price, \$1.00. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1909.

The author discusses frankly "the ultimate power in control of our journals." He asks, and seeks to answer, whether journalism is a profession or a business, whether editors are free, and how far advertisers dictate the policy of the paper. The conclusion is that "commercialism is at present the greatest menace to the freedom of the press."

Hopkins, C. G. *Soil Fertility and Permanent Agriculture.* Pp. xxiii, 653. Price, \$2.75. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1910.

Howe, F. C. *Privilege and Democracy in America.* Pp. xii, 315. Price, \$1.50. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1910.

Like all books prepared by the school of thinkers to which Mr. Howe belongs, this work is based on the ideas of the monopoly of natural resources. The author begins with an analysis of the economic foundation of democracy, then discusses the extent to which the resources of the nation have been given away, the seriousness of the present "strangle hold of monopoly" and the probable outcome of the monopolistic control of natural resources in a new serfdom. The usual chapters appear on tenancy, the development of a land tenant class, the passing of the unearned increment from the tenants to the landlord and the depreciation in land fertility due to tenancy. After presenting several chapters on the cause of civilization and decay, with particular reference to morals, the author cites the remedy, the single tax, the application of which will overcome the existing maladjustments. The book presents a good discussion of the facts regarding the altered status of land holding in the United States, and a passable analysis of the single tax theory.

Hoyt, C. O. *Studies in the History of Modern Education.* Pp. 223. Price, \$1.50. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co.

The author has presented an excellent, brief study of the rise of modern educational doctrine, beginning with Comenius and following with Rousseau, Pestalozzi, Herbart, Froebel and Horace Mann. Each of these great leaders in the various fields of educational thought is analyzed and his particular contribution to education indicated.

There is, of course, nothing new in this order of study. The distinctive contribution of the author is in the machinery of the book. His methods of quoting, outlining, question-asking and grouping of material are unique and should make this book an excellent text for a course in the history of education.

Hughes, E. H. *The Teaching of Citizenship.* Pp. xv, 240. Price, \$1.25. Boston: W. A. Wilde Company, 1909.

Kauffman, R. W. *What is Socialism?* Pp. 264. Price, \$1.25. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co., 1910.

The title of this book might well have been "Socialism for the Lay Mind." It is the result of a conscious attempt to "popularize" the economic essentials of socialism. Only occasionally is the author forced to use technical terms. The style is conversational, if not, in places, verbose.

The attitude of the book is one of fairness. While there is little doubt that Mr. Kauffman is a socialist, he attempts to state impartially both sides of each disputed point. This constitutes one of the most valuable features of the book. For example, in the chapter on "The Point of Departure" the author shows with clearness how far orthodox political economists and socialists may join hands and just where they must inevitably part company. The reader is left to decide which way leads to truth.

The book contains the customary chapters on the economic theories underlying socialism, the Economic Interpretation of History, the Class Struggle, Carl Marx, Socialist Propaganda and the Co-operative Commonwealth. In two appendices are found the Communistic Manifesto and Socialist Platform, Preamble and Declaration of Principles for 1908.

Keeling, F. *The Labour Exchange in Relation to Boy and Girl Labour.* Pp. vi, 76. Price, 6d. London: P. S. King & Son, 1910.

American social workers are under obligations to the writer of this brief account of the English and German attempts to make children's early working years worth something to them. In the blind alley character of the work which most boys and girls now enter as soon as the law allows Mr. Keeling finds an explanation of the adult "unemployment, underemployment, and incapacity for employment," which the Poor Law Commission's Reports reveal.

Some steps have been taken in America toward controlling a boy's work for his future's sake—the late Professor Parsons' vocational bureau in Boston, the children's employment agencies recently started by the Cleveland and Philadelphia Consumers' Leagues, and the semi-public movement to a similar end now shaping itself in connection with the New York City public schools—but it will be a surprise to most readers to learn from Mr. Keeling's concise and admirably written little book of the large number of such enterprises in Great Britain and of the success which some of them seem to have attained. They have recognized, more clearly than we so far, that the problem is threefold. First, the private organization or the school board, as the case may be, "must assist boys and girls to *choose a career*. Secondly, it must assist them to *find work* of a suitable kind. Thirdly, it must assist in the *super-vision* of the boy or girl, when placed, with a view to his or her further education, both technical and humanistic." Private committees have taken the lead in this work and for the guidance of their salaried workers and others a series of hand-books has been published on the trades which boys or girls may enter. The London County Council and the Glasgow School Board,

co-operating with such organizations, have purchased several thousand of these books for the use of their head teachers.

King, H. C. *The Ethics of Jesus*. Pp. xii, 293. Price, \$1.00. New York: Macmillan Company, 1910.

King, I. *The Development of Religion*. Pp. xxiii, 371. Price, \$1.75. New York: Macmillan Company, 1910.

La Monte, R. R., and Mencken, H. L. *Men vs. the Man*. Pp. 252. Price, \$1.35. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1910.

In this volume we have the publication of an interesting series of letters which passed between R. R. La Monte, editor of the New York "Daily Call" (Socialist), and H. L. Mencken, editor of the Baltimore "Sun," dealing with the general subject of Socialism. Mencken, the individualist and ardent follower of Nietzsche, most skillfully attacks the arguments of La Monte, the Socialist, and shows a surprisingly thorough grasp not only of his own, but also of his opponent's philosophy. Mr. La Monte's portion of the correspondence is marred by too frequent and too lengthy quotations from various socialist and sociological works. There is nothing new either as regards fact or theory in the volume, but it is nevertheless an interesting contribution as it shows how variously the accepted facts and theories appeal to these two men of radically different philosophies.

Lane, C. B. *Business of Dairying*. Pp. viii, 234. Price, \$1.25. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co., 1910.

This volume is a manual of daily practice for the dairyman. Every phase of the subject, from the treatment of the soil on which the feed is grown, to the advertisement and sale of the dairy product is treated. Much space is given to the practice of "soiling" cattle, that is, cutting and hauling green forage rather than allowing the cattle the free range of a pasture. In accord with most experiment station men the author uncompromisingly urges the adoption of this system. This is emphatically a business volume, the financial estimates of profit and cost are conservative. It is, withal a safe guide for an adventure in commercial dairying. He points out again the ease with which germinal variations can be induced and warns breeders against being lulled into carelessness by the dictum of non-transmissibility of post embryonic modifications.

Laprade, W. T. *England and the French Revolution*. Pp. 232. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1909.

Lindsey, Ben B., and O'Higgins, H. J. *The Beast*. Pp. xiv, 340. Price, \$1.50. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co., 1910.

Fragmentary news items have suggested to the public the struggle which was progressing in Colorado between the judge of the juvenile court and the agents of corporate power. These stray news items are now authenticated by this publication of the full history of the war between a small group of men and women, aiming to improve civic affairs, and the financial powers

which dominate Colorado's industrial and political machinery. The story is a stirring and vital one, but, at the same time, it is remarkable for its absence of hysteria or sentimentalism. There are neither high sounding phrases, nor over-wrought passages. Judge Lindsey has told in plain, unvarnished phrases the truth about his fight for good government and "a decent city for decent kids." Court records occupy a leading place in the story and the statements through the book are founded upon the most unimpeachable evidence.

In magazine articles and speeches, and now in book form, Judge Lindsey has striven to convince the American people that a life and death struggle between the "Beast" and public welfare is being waged. He has stated the history of the corporation-dominated politics of Colorado and Denver in a way that deserves the admiration of every American, and he has designated the methods of attack upon anti-social monopoly which may be followed with infinite advantage by every American state and municipality.

Marriott, C. *How Americans Are Governed in Nation, State and City.* Pp. vii, 373. New York: Harper Bros., 1910.

Government as a live subject is a thing in sharp contrast to government as an organization of powers. The author leads us far indeed from the "Civil Government" with which most of us were familiar in our school days. We are not told only that "the Senate represents the states" and "the President is chosen by the college of electors," but an attempt is made to show how the intent of the fathers in these and many other ways has been modified by our present day conditions. The treatment is elementary—as is to be expected in a book which covers nation, state and city in three hundred pages, but the viewpoint is excellent. The style is suited to secondary schools.

Mill, J. S. *Principles of Political Economy.* Pp. liii, 1013. Price, \$1.50. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1909.

This edition makes Mill's Political Economy accessible to every student in a single volume. The text is that of the seventh edition. In cases where Mill himself publicly abandoned an important doctrine, an excerpt from his later writings is given in the appendix, *i. e.*, Wages Fund and Socialism. We are indebted to Professor Ashley for giving references in the appendix to writers who have discussed controversial topics in Mill's treatise since his time. The edition is especially useful because it indicates in the notes all significant changes or additions made by Mill in the successive editions. Much light is thus thrown upon the development of Mill's own thought, and the text in its final form becomes more valuable to those who are seriously interested in understanding the great economist of the classical school.

Moore, J. H. *The New Ethics.* Pp. 216. Price, \$1.00. Chicago: Samuel A. Bloch, 1909.

"The New Ethics" is a plea for vegetarianism founded on humanitarian and utilitarian arguments. If ethics is to be logical, it must include all sentient life. Present ethics is deficient in that it fails to regard feeling animals as having any place in the ethical realm. Millions of animals every year are

slaughtered and millions more are badly treated by man in his intended pursuit of happiness and welfare. In reality the author contends meat is not a desirable element in human diet, first, because the human digestive system is intended for vegetables rather than for meat; second, because the nutritive value of many vegetables is as high or higher than the nutritive value of the meat; and third, because of the relative cheapness of a vegetarian diet. Animal well-being can be assured, human happiness can be increased and health and longevity guaranteed through use of Nature's diet. The author's plea is strong, and while a little hysterical at times, is on the whole, well presented.

O'Shea, M. V. *Social Development and Education*. Pp. xiv, 561. Price, \$2.00. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company, 1909.

Palmer, F. *Central America and Its Problems*. Pp. xiv, 347. Price, \$2.50. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co., 1910.

Phillips, J. B. *Freight Rates and Manufactures in Colorado*. Pp. 62. Price, 75 cents. Boulder: University of Colorado, 1909.

Post, Louis F. *Social Service*. Pp. vii, 361. Price, \$1.00. New York: A. Wessels Company, 1909.

A splendid, theoretical basis for social activity is presented in "Social Service." Mr. Post begins with an analysis of the mechanism of Social Service, money, exchange, demand and supply, competition, trading, circles of trade, credits, accounting, and other like elements of social mechanism. These discussions are followed by an analysis of the derangements of the mechanism of Social Service due to monopoly in various forms. A faulty system of taxation is viewed as a big factor in causing this derangement. The remainder of the book is devoted to an analysis of feudalism, capitalism, capitalistic production and a contrast between the work of Karl Marx and Henry George. As a remedy for the derangements of the Social Service mechanism, the author proposes the single tax, differentiating individualized or artificial capital and socialized or natural capital.

The book is clearly written and the thinking is fundamental; the analyses are illuminating and the style interesting and attractive. Few more successful attempts have been made to express in popular form the doctrines of single tax, and whatever the views of the partisans of other social theories, they have seldom been more clearly expressed.

Quick, H. *Inland Waterways*. Pp. xx, 241. Price, \$3.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1909.

Ritchie, J. W. *Primer of Sanitation*. Pp. vi, 200. Price, 50 cents. Yonkers, N. Y.: World Book Company, 1910.

The object of education is complete living, and there is no more vital influence in complete living than that provided by sanitation. Professor Ritchie has supplied a long-felt want by writing in simple language the facts discovered and applied by modern sanitarians. The material contained in this book should find a place in every school curriculum.

Silburn, P. A. *The Colonies and Imperial Defence.* Pp. vii, 360. Price, 6s. London: Longmans, Green & Co., 1909.

Sea power is the secret of English greatness. A conscious policy must be adopted by which the navy shall be kept pre-eminent, and secondarily the army strengthened if England is to maintain her present position among the world powers. This is Mr. Silburn's thesis. He devotes the first portion of the book to a detailed review of the British possessions and the present means of their defence. The later chapters outline his plan for an imperial council of defence. The navy it is asserted should continue under direct control in England. The army does not need such centralization. Some interesting details are given concerning England's food supply in time of war. The yellow peril appears occasionally. To guard against national dangers a plan of progressive political federation should be adopted. This will give the colonies the training necessary for harmonious imperial co-operation. A cogent argument in favor of the federation of South Africa—the district from which the author writes—shows an ambition now realized. Impartiality can hardly be claimed for the volume. Moreover, many historical and geographical statements, especially those referring to America, are often inaccurate. Burgoyne, for example, assembled his forces "on the west side of Lake Champlain with the object of marching south by way of the lakes, thence along the banks of the Hudson River." A detailed description of the campaign follows, but no mention is made of St. Leger's forces. The leader of the expedition which was to move up the Hudson is given as Clinton instead of Howe. Howe is said to have been on the ocean at the time of the Battle of Germantown.

Spears, J. R. *The Story of the American Merchant Marine.* Pp. vii, 340. Price, \$1.50. New York: Macmillan Company, 1910.

This book had better been called "Stories of the American Merchant Marine." There seems to be some influence in marine information which demands men to tell stories rather than to develop the systematic ideas and principles which produce orderly chapters and well-arranged books. The performance of captains and ships, details of engines, and hulls have absorbed numerous writers including Mr. Spears. Nevertheless he has read much good material, and has in his book many interesting and useful facts and possibly some original ideas which are of value to those who have occasion to make use of better knowledge concerning maritime affairs. It is, however, not a study of either transportation or traffic.

Sullivan, J. J. *American Business Law.* Pp. xxi, 433. Price, \$1.50. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1909.

This is a handbook of the business law of the country at large; condensed yet comprehensive, terse yet illuminating, readable and interesting, instructive and helpful. To one acquainted with Mr. Sullivan's "Pennsylvania Business Law" this new volume comes as a decided acquisition, covering as it does the field of the United States and not a single commonwealth, as does its predecessor. The volume is divided into several books, the first of which

deals with contracts in general; the second with agency, partnerships and corporations; the third with property, both real and personal; the fourth suretyship, guaranty and insurance; and the fifth with the estates of decedents.

With increasing force it is borne upon the layman of to-day that he should be thoroughly informed on the legal principles which underlie ordinary business transactions and are involved in the more complex business relationships of modern life. To such a one "American Business Law" fills a long-felt want, with its clear, full, comprehensive treatment of those legal questions, for the answers to which dependence was formerly placed on the lawyer, whose assistance would not have been required if a more intelligent knowledge of legal rights and obligations had been current in the business community.

In addition to a clear elucidation of the legal principles treated, the author has illustrated the text with numerous legal forms, applicable to the subject under discussion. The text is further supplemented by lists of questions which are appended to each chapter.

Talbert, E. L. *The Dualism of Fact and Idea in Its Social Implications.*

Pp. 52. Price, 53 cents. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1910.

This monograph endeavors to apply the canons of modern constructive logic to the consideration of social problems. The point is made that no purely deductive social theory, nor none based primarily on the contrasts in a single group, however large, can long be valid without correction by appeal to the evolving facts. The professional and occupational ideals are compared. The former, as in Hegel, is taken as embodying an over emphasis on the "Idea," the latter, as in Karl Marx, as embodying an over emphasis on the "Facts" in social evolution. Attempt is made to show the effect of the interaction of "Fact" and "Idea" on the Marxian Theory by citing the successive positions taken by leaders in the socialistic propaganda. The Trade Agreement, the Consumer's Label, and finally the Social Settlement are considered as symptoms, and the latter also as a vehicle for the interaction of "Fact" and "Idea" in modern social relations.

Underwood, H. G. *The Religions of Eastern Asia.* Pp. ix, 267. Price, \$1.50.

New York: Macmillan Company, 1910.

Veiller, L. *Housing Reform.* Pp. xii, 213. Price, \$1.25. New York: Charities Publication Committee, 1910.

The author has outlined a working basis for those seeking to secure housing legislation. The opening pages set forth the hopelessness of adequate tenement house reform, while the latter part of the book contains a model housing law. Aside from this fundamental contradiction, the book is essentially weak because of the absence of a fact basis for its arguments, and because of the numerous faulty arguments which it contains. Nowhere, except in the opening chapter, are facts presented to bear out the statements made, and some of the arguments are contradictory. For example, on pages eighty-one

and eighty-two, after showing that the municipality would be hopelessly inefficient in the construction of tenements, the author states that if private enterprise were forced to compete with this inefficient municipality, private enterprise would shortly be driven from the field and the municipality would be forced to bear the entire burden of tenement building, which proves that municipal tenements would be undesirable. Again, on page twenty, the author says "that insanitary houses should be destroyed is another mistaken belief," whereas on page thirty-two he states that the only way that the evils of congestion can be remedied is by "tearing down large areas and rebuilding, following the precedents established in European cities." Underlying the whole book is a hopeless doctrine of resignation to present housing conditions. The pleas for the landlord are virile and strong, while his assertions of the rights of tenants and community are hesitating and weak.²

Warren, G. F. *Elements of Agriculture*. Pp. xxii, 434. Price, \$1.10. New York: Macmillan Company, 1909.

This book is the forerunner of many others that will be written in the great development of education for farm life which now seems imminent. It is worth buying merely to read the preface, and it should be examined by all persons interested in the teaching of science in secondary schools which prepare the students for life rather than the artificiality of a college examination.

The purpose of the book is "to make the teaching of agriculture in the existing high schools comparable in extent and thoroughness with the teaching of physics, mathematics, history and literature. The primary purpose of teaching agriculture is not to make farmers—it is a human interest subject. The underlying reason why such teaching is desirable is because it brings the schools in touch with the home life—the daily life of the community. A large part of our teaching has had no relation whatever to our daily lives. . . . It is not desirable to make farmers of farmers' sons, or lawyers of lawyers' sons. . . . While it is not desirable to make farmers, it does seem desirable to stop unmaking them."

At the end of the chapters are many interesting and suggestive exercises which can be followed with little expense in any community, and the book probably affords the best available opportunity at present to teach the average child useful, mentally stimulating, and broadening science.

Welsford, J. W. *The Strength of England*. Pp. xviii, 362. Price, \$1.75. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1910.

Wicksteed, P. H. *The Common Sense of Political Economy*. Pp. xi, 702. Price, \$4.50. New York: Macmillan Company, 1910.

Williams, S. C. *The Economics of Railway Transport*. Pp. x, 308. Price, \$1.25. New York: Macmillan Company, 1909.

Willis, J. C. *Agriculture in the Tropics*. Pp. xviii, 222. Price, \$2.00. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1909.

The book is divided into four parts, each of which deals with a definite

²Contributed by Scott Nearing.

aspect of agriculture in the tropics. In the first part the conditions of land, soil, climate, labor, transportation and other so-called preliminaries to agriculture are discussed briefly. The more important second part, comprising about half the volume, considers in order the chief crops of the tropics, especially with respect to the factors determining the distribution of the crops. The third part presents a very instructive discussion of agricultural systems and practices, as village agriculture, plantation systems, the question of financing crops and like topics. The last part of the book outlines briefly definite agricultural policies for the promotion of agriculture in the tropics.

The book is not a manual of technical value, but it is a book, presenting in small compass and plain terms, a great fund of valuable information concerning a most vital subject. It may be claimed in criticism that the author, as director of the Royal Botanic Gardens in Ceylon, has been led to give undue prominence to the agriculture of Ceylon and of India, representing but a small part of the tropics. At the same time, however, it is only just to recognize the fact that the value of the general principles presented is not lessened thereby. As a readable and suggestive treatise for general use the book has no equal.

REVIEWS.

Boyce, Sir Robert. *Mosquito or Man.* Pp. xvi, 267. Price, \$3.50. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1909.

This book is a summary of the movement to free the tropical world from its endemic diseases through the application of sanitary and medical science. The position of the author as Dean of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, the leading institution of its kind in the world, is sufficient guarantee of the thoroughness and reliability of the work.

In the first part of the book the author begins with the origin of the tropical medicine movement and the stages of progress leading up to the present attitude in regard to practical sanitation in the tropics. Following these introductory chapters about one-third of the volume is devoted to the mosquito problem and its relation to the two scourges of the tropics, malaria and yellow fever. Both of these subjects are discussed from the pathological standpoint, with notice of the research by various investigators, and summaries of the methods employed and results obtained in the campaigns against the diseases in various tropical countries. Thus a good deal of attention is given the very important advances made by American medical men and sanitary engineers in Cuba and the Canal Zone. A large number of striking pictures illustrate the conditions which have to be met, and the way it is done.

The second part of the book is devoted to a briefer survey of various diseases more or less typical of tropical regions, as sleeping sickness, anæmia, Malta fever, plague and the like. An appendix includes a mass of valuable information concerning ordinances, laws, etc., relating to stagnant